1. The generic structure of narrative text is...
   A. Complication, Resolution, and Orientation.
   B. Resolution, Orientation, and Complication.
   C. Orientation, Resolution, and Complication.
   D. Orientation, Complication, and Resolution.

2. What is the resolution of narrative text?
   A. Problem solving
   B. Story
   C. Moral value
   D. Messages

3. What is the text about?

   The Rabbit and the Turtle

   One day, in the forest a rabbit was boasting about how fast he could run. He was laughing at the turtle for being so slow. Much to the rabbit's surprise, the turtle challenged him to a race. The rabbit thought this was a good joke and accepted the challenge. The fox was to be the umpire of the race

   As the race began, the rabbit raced way ahead of the turtle, just like everyone thought. The rabbit got to the halfway point and could not see the turtle anywhere. He was hot and tired and decided to stop and take a short nap. All this time the turtle kept walking step by step by step. He never quit no matter how hot or tired he got. He just kept going.

   However, the rabbit slept longer than he had thought and woke up. He could not see the turtle anywhere! He went at full-speed to the finish line but found the turtle there waiting for him.

   A. Recount Text
   B. Descriptive Text
   C. Narrative Text
   D. Announcement Text

4. What is narrative text?

   A. A story to entertain/amuse people.
   B. A story tells about past experience.
   C. A funny story
   D. A fact story

5. Where do you think the story happened?

   The Bear and the Two Friends

   Once, two friends were walking through the forest. They knew that anything dangerous can happen to them at any time in the forest. So they promised each other that they would remain united in case of danger.

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Suddenly, they saw a large bear approaching tern. One of the friends at once climbed a nearby tree. But the other one did not know how to climb. So being led by his common sense, he lay down on the ground breathless, pretending to be a dead man.

The bear came near the man lying on the ground. It smelt his ears and slowly left the place. Because the bear did not touch him, the friend on the tree came down and asked his friend on the ground, "Friend, what did the bear tell you into your ears?"The other friend replied, "He advised me not to believe a false friend.

A. In the river
B. In the park
C. In the forest
D. In the zoo

6. Which one of these generic structures that we use to tell information about character, time, and place of the story?

A. Orientation
B. Complication
C. Resolution
D. Re-orientation/coda

7. Read this text below!

Bad Temper

There once was a little boy who had a bad temper. His father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the back of the fence.

The first day, the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks, as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily gradually dwindled down. He discovered it was easier to hold his temper than to drive those nails into the fence.

Finally the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper. The days passed and the boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone.

The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one. You can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry. The wound is still there."

What message we can learn from the story?

A. We must respect our parents
B. People should apologize one another
C. The boy eventually can control his temper
D. Say things in anger will hurt someone and can break relationships

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8. Read this text below to answer questions on 8-11!

In a kingdom, there lived 3 corn farmers. All three are smart and diligent farmers. In one season, the land of the three farmers experienced pest problems. Their corn harvest is in danger of failing.

To overcome this, farmers first use pesticides. The second farmer built a cage around his land to prevent pests from entering. The third farmer tried to make a scarecrow. all to no avail.

Then, the king called the three farmers. The king gave a stick to each and told them to break it. The sticks break easily. Then the king gave him a hundred sticks and the three of them had trouble breaking them.

The king said, "When you work alone, you are weak, but together you become strong." Three farmers worked together, combined strategies, and succeeded.

From the text we know that the three farmers earned money by ...

A. Cultivating their fields
B. Selling crops to a market
C. Collecting firewood
D. Working on others fields

9. What is the conflict faced by the farmers in the story?

A. Three farmers with the king
B. Three farmers have a good harvest
C. The village head gave the three farmers challenge
D. The three farmers efforts to help their crops failed

10. The story teaches us ....

A. Practice makes perfect
B. There is strength is unity
C. Hard work is a key of a success
D. The king always right

11. How do three farmers solve their problems?

A. Work alone
B. Ask the king for help
C. Work together
D. Use the same strategy

12. Read this following text to answer questions on 12-15

The Fox and The Grapes

One afternoon a fox was walking through the forest and spotted a bunch of grapes hanging from over a lofty branch. "Just the thing to quench my thirst," he thought.

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Taking a few steps back, the fox jumped and just missed the hanging grapes. Again the fox took a few paces back and he tried to reach them but still failed.

Finally, giving up, the fox turned up his nose and said, "They're probably sour anyway," and proceeded to walk away.

What is the purpose of the text?

A. To tell about the fox' effort
B. To show the way to reach the grapes
D. To explain the fox in general
D. To amuse the readers by a fable

13. From the text we know that .....

A. The fox was walking through the river when he spotted the grapes
B. The fox worked very hard and successful
C. The fox gave up after several trials
D. The fox was starving so he wanted to eat the grapes so much

14. What did the fox think about the grapes in the end?

A. fresh
B. sweet
C. sour
D. tasty

15. What is the moral message of the story above?

A. It's normal to give up if you fail
B. Nothing comes easy without a hard work
C. You must believe in your ability
D. Confident is the key of your success

16. Read this following text to answer questions on 16-18

Long time ago there lived a king of the kingdom of Kediri, Raden Putra. He liked cock fighting. One of his wives told him that the queen had put poison in his food. The king was very angry. Without thinking deeply, he ordered his soldiers to bring the queen to a wood and kill her. But the soldiers took pity on her as at that time she was pregnant, so they did not kill her.

When the queen gave birth to a baby boy, she named him Cinde Laras. At 15, he had a cock. Cinde Laras liked cock fighting, too. His cock was strong, so it won all fights. Hearing it, the king invited Cinde Laras to the palace for a cock fight. In a fight, his cock could easily beat the king's cock. Everybody was surprised when Cinde Laras' cock crowed 'Cockledodo, I am Cinde Laras' cock, who lived in the woods, the son of Raden Putra'.

The king was very surprised. Cinde Laras told him that he was the son of the queen who now lived in the woods. It made the king regret his unwise decision. The King regretted his unwise

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decision. After that the king met the queen in the woods. Then he brought them back to the palace and he punished his evil wife.

16. What does the text tell us about?

A. Cinde Laras.
B. Raden Putra.
C. Cock fighting.
D. King of Kediri Kingdom.

17. Why did the soldiers bring the queen to the forest?

A. Because the soldiers did not like the queen.
B. Because the soldiers are asked by the King.
C. Because the queen put poison into the King's.
D. Because the queen wanted to live in the forest.

18. .What can we learn from the story?

A. Be wise in every decision you make.
B. Honesty is the best attitude in our life.
C. Patience will give us a peaceful life.
D. Don't worry about your future.

19. Arrange these jumbled sentences to make a meaningful narrative text.

1.When he returned home, his father told him that if he had helped the miners to dig, they would have bought his salt.
2. The man next went to a house where a wedding was taking place.
3. A stupid man was sent by his father to sell salt.
4. There he dug a huge hole.
5. He first went to a mining area but nobody there wanted his salt.
6. This made the people angry and they chased him away.

The best arrangement is ... .

A. 3 – 5 – 1 – 2 – 4 – 6
B. 1 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 4 – 6
C. 5 – 6 – 3 – 1 – 3 – 4
D. 6 – 1 – 3 – 5 – 2 – 4

20. Read this text below!

A rabbit once lived in a forest with a lion. The lion was very proud. He looked down upon the rabbit. He often insulted her and beat her a lot. The rabbit could no longer stand it. She made up her mind to get rid of the lion by a trick.
One day the rabbit came to the lion and said, "Good morning, Sir! Just now I saw over there an animal who looked just like you. He said that he was the king of all the animals in this forest. He told all of us to obey him and be his servants."

"Didn't you tell him about me?" roared the lion.

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“Yes, I did,” said the rabbit. “I told him how strong you were, but he said that no animal was as strong as he was.”

The lion was very angry and roared, “Where is he? Where is he?”The rabbit took the lion to a deep well and said, “He is down over there in the well.”
The lion rushed to the well and looked angrily at the water. “Yes, there he is,” He roared. He flew down at his enemy into the well and was drowned. Poor lion !
(What he said tHAT enemy was actually his reflection of the water.)

What is the best title of the text?

A. The poor lion.
B. The proud lion.
C. The clever rabbit.
D. The lion and a rabbit.

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